

THE NEWS

General Grant seems to be making substantial progress in his operations on the north side of the James River, but every rod of ground is stoutly contested by the rebels. Our forces are now represented to be within six miles of Richmond.

This report of Gen. Logan in relation to the battle of the 27th and 28th, has been received at headquarters. He handled the force attacking him in a style peculiarly rough as will be seen by the figures showing the number of killed and wounded. From the Shenandoah we have news of the falling back of Sheridan before superior force.

Wheeler has been routed at Dalton by negro troops, and that before he had accomplished any particular damage. We have nothing from Mobile.

Wisconsin Quota.

The following dispatch was received by Governor Lewis from the Adjutant General, now at Washington, showing gratifying success in his efforts to reduce the number of men expected to be furnished from Wisconsin.

WASHINGTON, August 16.—To Governor Lewis:—Our claim for forty-five hundred and sixty-seven men is conceded, and the order was to be mailed to Col. Lovell today, crediting Congressional Districts therefor. [Signed] AGA. GAYLORD.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT.—Among the names we have heard suggested for the State Superintendent, is that of Prof. W. O. Whitford, principal of the Milton Academy. For many years he has been principal of that most excellent and prosperous institution, and much of its popularity and success is due to his energy, integrity and peculiar qualifications as Professor and Teacher. Prof. Whitford is one of the ripest scholars in the State, and during his connection with the Milton Academy, (now nearly seven years) has been awarded and appreciated as one of the most earnest and indefatigable promoters of educational interests.

The above paragraph is from the *La Crosse Republican*, and speaks well the estimation in which Prof. W. is held in this section where he is intimately known. We think his appointment to the position of Superintendent, would give most unqualified satisfaction.

STEAMING RECRUITS STOPPED.—The Provost Marshal General for this State has received the following dispatch:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12. Lieut. Col. Chas. S. Lovell, A. A. P. M. G. of Wisconsin:

The Secretary of war has forbidden the recruiting of men in one State to be credited to another, except as provided by the act of July 4th, 1864, for recruiting in States in rebellion. He directs that you see to the execution of this order in your State, and, if necessary, arrest recruiting officers and agents who may be found violating it. [Signed] J. B. FAY, P. M. G.

The *Portage Register* has a letter from the 23d Regiment, dated at Algiers, La., July 23d. It is now in a brigade command led by Col. Guppy, composed of five regiments, viz: the 231 Wisconsin, 21st Iowa, 97th and 99th Illinois and the 3d Maryland cavalry dismounted. Lieut. Col. Hill, who returned to the regiment in June, commands the regiment. The division to which it is attached is commanded by Brig. Gen. McMinis. The regiment did not expect to remain in its present position long.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says: "Some doubt having been expressed as to the ability of Commodore Farragut to reach the city of Mobile in consequence of the shallow water in the bay, it may be interesting to know that in his fleet he has two of the iron-clad vessels built at the Carondelet Navy Yard, near this city, and with these can therefore pass the Dog river bar, four miles from Mobile, and steam directly abreast of the city."

During the month of July, 3,385 prisoners of war were transferred from the military prison in Louisville to prisons north of the Ohio, nearly all of whom were captured by Gen. Sherman's army. Among them were 145 officers from Col. Onions' division. During the same time 884 rebel deserters were released upon taking the amnesty oath and giving parole to remain north of the Ohio river during the war.

Sam McHenry, in the *Crisis*, intimates that the great McClellan horde from the East will come to Chicago with their pockets full of greenbacks, and buy up, out-right, the delegates opposed to the "Young Napoleon," and the old war horse adds, that "if McClellan is nominated, no trumped up peace platform will satisfy the people."

In several of the Northern States the Democrats in the different townships are getting up petitions to the delegates to the Chicago Convention, urging them to make a Peace platform, and nominate a Peace candidate for President. Many of them are signed by every Democrat in the respective townships, and sent to the Democratic papers for publication.

A NUMBER of the strong lights among the peace men had a meeting at New York on Wednesday in reference to the Chicago Convention. They begin to apprehend that the war men have got the start of them.

Private letters from New Orleans pronounce about the report that Dick Taylor with a large rebel force was advancing against that city.

The Rebel Government Works at Atlanta.

(From the Nashville Times.)

Many of these works are owned by private individuals, but for the past two years have been exclusively engaged in supplying the wants of the rebel Government. They are, in consequence, generally included under the head of Government works. One mile below the passenger depot, and on the west side of the Georgia Railroad, is situated the Atlanta rolling mill. This is the most extensive establishment of the kind in the South. It was built in 1858, and owned in 1863 by Schuchert & Markham. It was at one time purchased by the South Carolina Railroad Company for \$100,000, exclusive of the negroes belonging to the mill, which sold for the additional sum of \$75,000. The mill has employed 100 white hands and a like number of negroes. This mill is the only one in the South with accommodations for rolling railroad iron. Of this work, however, it has done little, its full capacity being used in the rolling of gunboat plates, and so great has been the demand for iron for that purpose that the demand for iron for the different roads of the South have been brought here to be turned into armor for gunboats. Even roads not part of a chain of communication between two important points have been torn up, and the iron appropriated for the purpose mentioned.

This mill furnished the iron for the *Merrimack*, the boats in Mobile Bay, and in nearly all the iron boats that the rebel Government has ever built have received plates from these works. This fact alone renders Atlanta a good point for destruction. But its usefulness to the South did not end here. From the rolling mill, following the railroad toward the depot, and but a short distance, is a foundry and machine shop, for the manufacture of shot and shell exclusively. Further on, and on the same side of the railroad, is a pistol factory. This establishment is owned by Spiller & Burr, and was reconstructed in 1862. It is a large building, five stories high, and was formerly used as a grist mill. It was built by Richard Peters, of Atlanta. The machinery used for the purpose of manufacturing pistols was removed from Holly Springs shortly before its capture by our forces. This work has given employment to nearly one hundred hands.

On the other side of the railroad, near the pistol factory, is a Government arsenal. This has been built since the war, and has been in vigorous operation ever since, repairing and making arms, giving gun carriages, and also has a machine for rolling out sheet copper for caps. This establishment employed about two hundred hands. A short distance further up the railroad, on the west side, are the machine-shops, round-houses, &c., of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company. These works are very extensive, and have done the repairing of engines and cars of the Macon road. Near the depot, on one of the main streets of the town, is the military store-house. Here a large stock of small articles used by the Government was stored, and issued as ordered by the proper authority.

Three miles east of the city is the Government laboratory. Here were manufactured percussion caps, fulminating powder, fuses, alcohol, chemicals, &c. In this establishment a large number of both sexes and all ages and colors were employed. North of the depot are the machine-shops and round house of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and opposite to the naval laboratory. Higher up and on the west side of the railroad are Windship's foundry and machine-shops. This establishment has filled some of the largest Government contracts, and kept in constant employment a large number of hands. On the other side of the railroad are several shops of different kinds, all recently engaged in the manufacture of supplies for the rebel Government. There are, beside the works enumerated, a large number of pork-packing and oil establishments, and also a battery factory. Many of the buildings in the town were used by the rebels for different purposes, such as clothing, shoes, artillery harness, &c., manufacturers.

Comprehensive Rebel Plotting.

(N. Y. Herald's Toronto Letter, 13th.)

The rebel emissaries are getting jubilant and dictatorial—some say from the good living, which may be a novelty to them, while others avow that they are in possession of secret information lately arrived, which promises the gobbling up of the two great Union armies and the simultaneous destruction of two or three Western cities. All this and something more is promised before the meeting of the Chicago Convention. The plot is thickening every day, and it includes amongst its details, a plan for the release of all rebel prisoners now in the North except those in Forts Warren and Lafayette. I warned the Government, through your columns, of a plot to release the prisoners on Johnson's Island; but the plan now includes Camp Chase, Camp Chase, Fort Delaware and half a dozen other repositories, and the most feasible part of the plot is that it is to take part on a given day, during the hours of which the people of Pennsylvania and Ohio are to be seized by a gigantic rebel raid. The plan, or what little I know of it, is a carefully and well devised one; and as to be forewarned is to be forearmed with any Government but an imbecile one, I call you to witness that in case the plot is successful, the Government will be responsible for it.

EFFECTS OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF CHARLESTON.—General Seymour was in Troy on Monday, on his way to Williams-town, Mass. He had been six weeks in Charleston, and says the city is badly cut up by the firing from our batteries, and as many as fifty shells a day are buried into the secession hot-bed. Buildings on all sides are torn to pieces, and the damage is very great. General Seymour is in good spirits, confident that we are making steady progress in reducing the rebellion, and holding fast to the faith that we shall destroy it altogether.

The Troy *Times* says the General is quite feeble from the effects of long confinement, sometimes in common jails, with the worst criminals, and with insufficient food. On the way from Richmond to Charleston, himself and associates were subjected to the most outrageous indignities.

A. WARD says: If I am drafted, I shall resign. Deeply grateful for the unexpected honor thus conferred upon me, I shall feel compelled to resign the position in favor of some more worthy person. Modesty is what ails me. That's what keeps me under.

LOCAL MATTERS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Chicago & Northwestern.

ARRIVE. DEPART. From Chicago... 12:30 P.M. To Chicago... 12:30 P.M. From Milwaukee... 12:30 P.M. To Milwaukee... 12:30 P.M.

ARRIVE. DEPART. From Milwaukee... 12:30 P.M. To Milwaukee... 12:30 P.M. From Madison... 12:30 P.M. To Madison... 12:30 P.M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS will be found on the fourth page.

GODEY.—Leavitt & Dearborn have laid on our table Godey for September. It has its usual variety of handsome plates and patterns.

NEW PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL.—We understand that the School Board has secured the services of Prof. Chas. A. Hatchins as Principal of the High School. He is a gentleman spoken of as well qualified for the position.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—The examination of teachers to be employed in our public schools the coming year, will take place on Friday the 26th inst., and the term will commence on Monday, the 29th.

NOT FOR THE NAVY.—As will be seen by posters around the city a recruiting office has been opened in this city under the supervision of Capt. Macdon for the purpose of obtaining recruits for the Navy. Call upon the Captain in the Myers House block and he will give you all the needed information, &c.

SPIRITUALISM.—Miss Julia J. Hubbard the young and brilliant Trance Medium, only 18 years old, and Rev. Erich Clark, the well known Spiritual Pioneer, the editor, and author of "Plain Guide to Spiritualism," etc., will speak in Janesville Court Room, Sunday August 21st, at 2 and at 7 o'clock. Contribution at the door, ten cents.

PERSONAL.—We had a pleasant call from Mr. Medill of the Chicago *Tribune*, to-day. Taking a trip up the Northwestern Road, he stopped over a train to take a look at our pleasant little city. He went north this afternoon.

MEETING OF THE FIRST SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY OF THE TOWN OF ROCK.—The first Soldiers' Aid Society of the town of Rock, met at the residence of G. W. Bemis, Esq., yesterday afternoon and evening. The occasion was one long to be remembered. Town and County were well represented and all seemed to enjoy themselves to the "top notch."

The tables were loaded with everything calculated to tempt the palate, and ice cream of the finest flavor, was served up in great abundance. At a late hour in the evening the company repaired to the hall, when the Band in attendance discoursed "Sweetest music" while the delighted sons and daughters of Eve "tripped the light fantastic toe." The Hon. David Noggle was present and did the fair thing. The company were indebted to him for much of the harmony and enjoyment that prevailed during the evening. The receipts of the Society were \$85. Long live the first Aid Society of Rock, and long live Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Bemis. PARTICIPANT.

The New England delegates to the Chicago Convention will participate in a conference at New York previous to coming West. With one or two exceptions all the Maine delegates are peace men.

SOMETHING NEW.—Prof. Willard the celebrated Chronopist, who cures corns, bunions, diseased and in-growing nails, is in our city. From what we hear, his operations are of a very scientific character. He performs a cure in from one to five minutes without inducing pain, blood, or resorting to the use of cutting instruments, forceps or chemicals, plasters, bandages or medicines of any kind. He comes recommended by eminent medical men and has submitted his system to several of our own physicians who are highly pleased with it. Dr. Coryell says: "I have been operated upon by Prof. Willard for a very troublesome in-growing nail and am perfectly satisfied that his operations are efficient and scientific in every particular. The operation was without pain or blood and gave immediate relief."

His room is No. 32, Myers House. Aug. 17 dtd.

DIED.

At El Centro, Rock county, Wis., Aug. 10th, 1864, of a protracted illness of scrofulous complexion, Mrs. LOUISA C. ORNDY, aged 60 years. Her death was peaceful as her life had been devoted.

Vermin please copy.—In this city, on the 10th inst., after a protracted illness, Mr. JAMES VALENTINE, aged 61 years.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported Expressly for the Gazette.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

Particulars of his late operations.

HE GAINS SUBSTANTIAL SUCCESS.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

SHERIDAN FALLING BACK.

FROM SHERMAN'S DEPARTMENT.

Gen. Logan's Official Report.

565 REBELS KILLED BY HIM.

7,000 REBELS USED UP.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 16.—Everything remains quiet in front of Petersburg, the rebels for the past two nights have been feeling of our lines on the left, but nothing more than skirmishing between pickets has taken place.

Deserters continue to arrive in small squads. A Lieutenant and 12 men reached here yesterday, they tell the usual story of the demoralization and speedy destruction of the rebel army. Thousands say they are leaving on account of not receiving any pay, while their families are starving, and they are determined to stay in the rebel service no longer under any circumstances.

Gen. Park is now in command of the 9th corps.

Additional particulars have been received of the action of Sunday.

Part of the second corps and part of the 10th corps were engaged with the enemy in the afternoon, near Deep Bottom. The 10th corps, under Gen. Birney, took part of the line of their works, with four 8-inch brass guns, and a number of prisoners, with small loss. The enemy fell back to a strong position. The 2d division of the 2d corps was drawn up in line of battle and advanced about a mile beyond where Hancock captured 4 guns two weeks ago. Here the first brigade, Col. McKey commanding, took the lead and charged across a cornfield, over a hill, down into a ravine, where they came to a stream with a swamp on the other side, the ground being covered with impenetrable brush. During all this time they were exposed to a very heavy fire from rebel artillery, which did a good deal of damage. It was found impossible to cross the ravine, and our men were halted and lay concealed, as well as impossible until dark, when they were withdrawn.

The 2d division lost at least 300 men in the engagement. The 1st and 3d divisions which were in support lost about 250 from effects of rebel artillery. The wounded were all brought off.

Our troops still hold their position in front of the rebel works which are very strong and well defended, owing to the nature of the country in the vicinity.

New York, August 17.—The *Post's* Washington special says advice from Deep Bottom up to yesterday morning, announced that Gen. Grant's lines have been advanced to within seven miles of Richmond. There was considerable fighting during the day, in which the rebels were invariably driven back.

The *Commercial's* special states that a division of the 5th corps landed at Deep Bottom this morning.

New York, August 18.—Relative to the movements at Deep Bottom, the *Times's* special says Tuesday opened with a brilliant prospect of success. "Gregg's" cavalry rested their right on Charles City road to protect the right wing of our forces, whose left flank extends to James river. The front of our line is only about 5 miles from Richmond.

Leo being thus held cannot prevent the cutting of the canal across Dutch Gap, and if he should attempt to mass his forces either side of the river he will expose points on that opposite side and he will fall into our hands.

Our losses Sunday are estimated at about 400 killed, wounded and missing. Those of the enemy are somewhat less. Monday the loss of the enemy was greater than ours owing to a more favorable position on our side. The firing Monday was mostly with musketry, after we had got on the enemy's flank and turned him. At yesterday morning the artillery on both sides was playing rather brisk.

Four Mosby, August 17.—Our force on the north side of the James River have continued and severe skirmishing every day this week. We have captured some prisoners that has been reported. No general officers has yet reported the killed and wounded.

FROM SHERMAN'S DEPARTMENT.

New York, August 17.—From Atlanta there is nothing important. Hood has been reinforced and operations there have settled down into a regular siege. Sherman is strongly entrenched, and is gradually extending his lines around the city. His success is only a question of time.

Louisville, August 17.—Three hundred and fifty captives were taken by Wheeler at Dalton. The damages done have been recovered. The damages done by the railroad near Culberson have been repaired. Four trains were at Dalton yesterday.

On the refusal of Liebold to surrender Wheeler attacked Dalton and gained some successes in town, from whence they kept a harassing fire, driving Liebold's men from their position to the railroad station where they checked the rebels. The one way on both sides of the railroad trying to cut the road. Sherman will probably enforce Liebold in time.

A down train is reported captured at Atlanta Pass.

Wheeler's force is probably divided and operating at different points. That portion at Dalton is aiming to destroy the tunnel at Tunnel Hill. Telegraphic communication with Dalton has ceased.

New York, August 17.—The following report from Gen. Logan has been received at Headquarters:

15th Army Corps, BEFORE ATLANTA, Ga., July 29.—Colonel: I have the honor to report that in pursuance of orders, I

mored my command in position on the right of the 17th Army corps, which was the extreme right of the army. On the night of the 27th and 28th inst., and during my advance in line of battle to a more desirable position, I was met by rebel infantry from Hardee's and Lee's corps, who made a desperate and determined attack at 11:30 a. m., on the 28th. My lines were only protected by logs and rails hastily thrown in front of them. The first onset was received and checked and the battle commenced and lasted until 3 o'clock p. m. During that time six successive charges were made which were gallantly repulsed each time with fearful loss to the enemy. Later in the evening my line was assaulted vigorously, but each time with like result.

Most of the fighting occurred in Gen. Hardee's and Smith's front which formed the center and right of the command, the troops could not have displayed more courage nor greater determination not to yield. Had they shown less they would have been driven from their position. Brig. Gen. Wood, Harrow, and Smith, division commanders, are entitled to equal credit for gallant conduct and skill in repelling the assaults. My losses are 50 killed, 439 wounded and 53 missing. Aggregate 572. There were about 1,500 or 2,000 muskets captured, 100 prisoners, exclusive of 73 wounded who have been removed to hospitals, and are being taken care of by our surgeons. 565 rebels up to this time have been buried and about 200 are supposed to be yet unburied.

Large numbers were undoubtedly carried away during the night, as the enemy did not withdraw until nearly daylight. The enemy's loss could not have been, in my judgment, less than 6000 or 7000. I am very respectfully yours,

Maj. Gen. Comdg 17th Army Corps.

LT. COL. WM. T. CLARK, A. A. GEN.

NASHVILLE, August 17.—The *Chattanooga Gazette* of the 16th contains the following:

The rebels in the attack on Dalton numbered 5,000 infantry and cavalry and five brass howitzers, commanded by Maj. Gen. Wheeler. The garrison numbered 400 men of the 2d Missouri, under Col. Leibold.

Sunday morning the rebels approached the town in line of battle, and Wheeler sent a formal demand for the surrender of the place as follows:

"I have the honor to demand the immediate surrender of the forces under your command at this garrison. (Signed) 'Jas. Wheeler, Maj. Gen. Comdg.'"

Colonel Liebold responded as follows: "I have not been here to defend the post but not to surrender."

"B. Liebold, Col. Comdg." The rebels outnumbered Colonel Liebold ten to one, and his command sought protection in his earthworks and a large brick building. The rebels swarmed into the town but were gallantly cut off by the garrison, who from behind their works moved down the rebels.

Monday morning General Steadman arrived with reinforcements. Skirmishing immediately commenced, and the garrison allied from their defenses. At this stage of the contest, the 14th U. S. colored infantry, Colonel Morgan, was ordered to charge the rebels, who fled in confusion.

The rebels slightly damaged the track a mile this side of Dalton, but it has since been repaired.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

New York, August 17.—Advice were received here to-day from Sheridan's department that the rebel Early is at Strasburg, where he is pestered in strong position and is well protected against flank movements. Sheridan is close upon him and a desperate fight may occur at any moment.

New York, August 18.—The *Herald's* following special: "Manassas, Va., August 17.—There is much activity here tonight in consequence of the reported advances of the rebels. Settlers have already commenced a northern movement, and come down the valley, bringing various reports."

We have information of an engagement at Front Royal. It is said the enemy have been reinforced by one division of Lee's army's corps and two cavalry divisions.

Prisoners are reported to have stated that the whole rebel army is moving. There is much excitement in the valley. I am not surprised here by persons advised that Early intends leaving the valley permanently unless defeated and driven out and kept out. The sending him of fresh troops is a convincing proof to this effect.

The rebels seem to lose their very existence in Virginia upon this campaign, and threaten the Potomac line, and keep a large body of troops in that region.

The *Tribune's* special from Baltimore on the 17th says: "We have just arrived from the Shenandoah Valley, having left the front early Tuesday morning. We were captured by guerrillas, but made our escape by running the gauntlet during the night afterwards with a squad of union cavalry, of whom 3 were killed, including D. Jarvis, of the 1st U. S. Cavalry. Of the rest, 3 escaped, and the remainder were either captured, killed or wounded. There were 10 in all. Sheridan's dispatches were with the party."

Considerable skirmishing has taken place within the last two days, previous to a final battle, and both armies had their advantage several times in succession in the course of the day. The rebels were victorious on Monday, but having lost my own book, I cannot describe it. Our cavalry had been sent on the left toward the mouth of Laura Valley and the ford of the Shenandoah, near Front Royal, and on the right towards Snyder's Gap. The enemy had taken up a very strong position beyond Strasburg, at Fisher Mountain.

On Monday, a detachment guarding one of our signal stations on a mountain near Strasburg was captured by the enemy. Five hundred men were sent up afterward and had not been heard from at last accounts.

It was reported that Early had been reinforced by Longstreet, and that he was moving down on the west side of North Mountain, to attack us at Winchester. Whether this be true or not, the friends of the rebels were informed at Middletown before they retreated, that Longstreet would be at Woodstock on Sunday and they proposed to return again on Tuesday.

Our rear has been harassed by the guerrillas supposed to be the same as those who captured the train a few days ago.

FROM WASHINGTON.

New York, August 17.—The *Commercial's* special contains the following paragraphs: "WASHINGTON, August 17.—The final movement on the North side of Richmond

was progressing finely yesterday morning. The enemy's works had been turned and they fell back Monday night to a better position. Our troops are very confident of success."

Late advice state that Gen. Sheridan has fallen back to Winchester, where he will fortify himself and act on the defensive. If this be the case it would seem to indicate that Early has been so heavily reinforced, as to make him too strong for Sheridan to attack.

WASHINGTON, August 17.—The Post Master General is on the eve of concluding a contract for the overland mail service from the Missouri river to California for 4 years from October 1st, at the rate of \$750,000 per annum.

Green, late Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Washington, has been appointed Quartermaster General, with the present rank of Brigadier General, and assigned to duty in the department of Ohio and the Cumberland.

New York, August 18.—The *World's* special says, in response to action of rebel authorities, in sending 600 Union prisoners to Charleston to be placed under fire, 600 rebel officers are to be dispatched to that point in a few days, and they will receive similar treatment that was bestowed upon Union prisoners.

FROM THE PLAINS.

OMAHA, August 17.—The overland stage company continues to remove their stock in places of safety. The Indians attacked three coaches, loaded with passengers 7 miles this side of Cottonwood this noon. Soldiers have been sent to their relief.

It is ascertained by reliable sources that bands of Kiowes, Utes, Snakes, Camanches and Arapahoes are near Fort Kearney, Fort Cottonwood, and Platte Valley. Every measure is being taken by the whites to give them a warm reception. All the ranches are deserted and the proprietors with their families are taking refuge in the forts.

The telegraph operator at Alkade Lake was driven in this morning, and stock has been taken in more thickly settled portions of the road between Omaha and Denver. The people are seeking refuge for defense, and leaving themselves for the emergency, although it is hardly probable any incursions will be made so far down the river.

Maj. Gen. Curtis arrived here yesterday and leaves for the West shortly to adopt measures for the protection of the overland mail route.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 16.—Application was made to the U. S. Circuit Court today for the release of Charles S. Weller, lately confined in Ft. Alcatraz for using treasonable language, urging Democrats to armed resistance to the draft, &c. The application is based on an act of Congress, requiring civil indictments of parties arrested by the military authorities in loyal states, or their discharge within a certain time.

A British regiment was on its way to open the Island Sea of Japan. "The Supreme Court of California has affirmed the constitutionality of the law providing for the enforcement of contracts for the payment in gold. The decision gives great satisfaction in business circles."

FROM SYRACUSE.

SYRACUSE, August 18.—The Peace Convention which meets here to-day, promises to be largely attended. Vallandigham, Ex-Gov. Weller, of California, Fernando Wood and Judge Onderdonk are present, and announced to speak this afternoon. At a meeting held last evening, a series of resolutions was agreed upon more moderate than suited the views of some, and it was determined to appoint a full delegation to Chicago, advisory in its character, and not to seek seats in the convention, but to remain in the city, and in some point, and considerable opposition is being manifested.

FROM THE SOUTH.

New York, August 18.—The Richmond news have the following: "Mobile August 11th.—Heavy firing reported at Fort Morgan, Tuesday, Wednesday and to-day. The telegraph wire was cut between the city and the fort. Two vessels are off the Dog river bar this evening, and the bay shores are covered with a debris of federal vessels. Large quantities of tar, pitch and turpentine have been burned to permit the enemy from getting it."

Troops are daily arriving, and good feeling exists.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

CAIRO, August 17

THE CITY, by express, per year,	\$7 00
THE CITY, by mail, per year,	6 00
THE CITY, by mail, per year,	6 00
THE CITY, by mail, per year,	6 00
THE CITY, by mail, per year,	6 00
THE CITY, by mail, per year,	6 00
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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

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Wheeler has been routed at Dalton by negro troops, and that before he had accomplished any particular damage.

We have nothing from Mobile.

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STATES SUPERINTENDENT.—Among the names we have heard suggested for the State Superintendent, is that of Prof. W. C. Whitford, principal of the Milton Academy. For many years he has been principal of that most excellent and prosperous institution, and much of its popularity and success is due to his energy, integrity and peculiar qualifications as Professor and Teacher. Prof. Whitford is one of the ripest scholars in the State, and during his connection with the Milton Academy, (now nearly seven years) has been known and appreciated as one of the most earnest and indefatigable promoters of educational interests.

The above paragraph is from the La Crosse Republican, and speaks well the estimation in which Prof. W. is held in this section where he is intimately known. We think his appointment to the position of Superintendent, would give most unqualified satisfaction.

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WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.
Lieut. Col. Chas. S. Lovell, A. A. P. M. G. of Wisconsin:

The Secretary of war has forbidden the recruiting of men in one State to be credited to another, except as provided by the act of July 4th, 1864, for recruiting in States in rebellion. He directs that you see to the execution of this order in your State, and, if necessary, arrest recruiting officers and agents who may be found violating it.

(Signed) J. B. Fay, P. M. G.

The Portage Register has a letter from the 24th Regiment, dated at Algiers, La., July 23d. It is now in a brigade commanded by Col. Guppy, composed of five regiments, viz: the 23d Wisconsin, 21st Iowa, 97th and 99th Illinois and the 5d Maryland cavalry dismounted. Lieut. Col. Hill, who returned to the regiment in June, commands the regiment. The division to which it is attached is commanded by Brig. Gen. McGinnis. The regiment did not expect to remain in its present position long.

The St. Louis Democrat says: "Some doubt having been expressed as to the ability of Commodore Farragut to reach the city of Mobile in consequence of the shallow water in the bay, it may be interesting to know that in his fleet he has two of the iron-clad vessels built at the Carondelet Navy Yard, near this city, and with these can therefore pass the Dog River bar, four miles from Mobile, and steam directly abreast of the city."

Detroit the month of July, 3,355 prisoners of war were transferred from the military prison in Louisville to prisons north of the Ohio, nearly all of whom were captured by Gen. Sherman's army. Among them were 145 officers from Col. Onions down. During the same time 584 rebel deserters were released upon taking the amnesty oath and giving parole to remain north of the Ohio river during the war.

SAN MARIANO, in the Crisis, intimates that the great McClellan horde from the East will come to Chicago with their pockets full of greenbacks, and buy up, outright, the delegates opposed to the "Young Napoleon," and the old war horse added, that "if McClellan is nominated, no trumped up peace platform will satisfy the people."

In several of the Northern States the Democrats in the different townships are getting up petitions to the delegates to the Chicago Convention, urging them to make a Peace platform, and nominate a Peace candidate for President. Many of them are signed by every Democrat in the respective townships, and sent to the Democratic papers for publication.

A NUMBER of the strong lights among the peace men had meeting at New York on Wednesday in reference to the Chicago Convention. They begin to apprehend that the war men have got the start of them.

Private letters from New Orleans pronounce absurd the report that Dick Taylor with a large rebel force was advancing against that city.

Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 8.

JANESVILLE, WIS., THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1864.

NUMBER 145.

The Rebel Government Works at Atlanta.

[From the Nashville Times.]

Many of these works are owned by private individuals, but for the past two years have been exclusively engaged in supplying the wants of the rebel Government. They are, in consequence, generally included under the head of Government works. One mile below the passenger depot, and on the west side of the Georgia Railroad, is situated the Atlanta rolling mill. This is the most extensive establishment of the kind in the South. It was built in 1838, and owned in 1863 by Schell & Markham. It was at one time purchased by the South Carolina Railroad Company for \$100,000, exclusive of the negroes belonging to the mill, which sold for the additional sum of \$75,000. The mill has employed 100 white hands and a like number of negroes. This mill is the only one in the South with accommodations for rolling railroad iron. Of this work, however, it has done little, its full capacity being used in the rolling of gunboat plates, and so great has been the demand for iron for that purpose that all unused rails from the different roads of the South have been brought here to be turned into armor for gunboats. Even roads not part of a chain of communication between two important points have been torn up, and the iron appropriated for the purpose mentioned.

This mill furnished the iron for the Merrimack, Arkansas, the boats in Mobile Bay, and, in fact, nearly all the iron boats that the rebel Government has ever built have received plates from these works. This fact alone renders Atlanta a good point for destruction. But its usefulness to the South did not end here. From the rolling mill, following the railroad toward the depot, and but a short distance, is a foundry and machine shop, for the manufacture of shot and shell exclusively. Further on, and on the same side of the railroad, is a pistol factory. This establishment is owned by Spiller & Burr, and was reconstructed in 1862. It is a large building, five stories high, and was formerly used as a grist mill. It was built by Richard Peters, of Atlanta. The machinery used for the purpose of manufacturing pistols was removed from Italy Springs shortly before its capture by our forces. This work has given employment to nearly three hundred hands.

On the other side of the railroad, near the pistol factory, is a Government arsenal. This has been built since the war, and has been in vigorous operation ever since, repairing and making arms, building gun carriages, and also has a machine for rolling out sheet copper for caps. This establishment employed about two hundred hands. A short distance further up the railroad, on the west side, are the machine-shops, round-house, &c., of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company. These works are very extensive, and have done the repairing of engines and cars of the Macon road. Near the depot, on one of the main streets of the town, is the military store-house. Here a large stock of small articles used by the Government was stored, and issued as ordered by the proper authority.

Three miles east of the city is the Government laboratory. Here were manufactured percussion caps, fulminating powder, fuses, alcohol, chemicals, &c. In this establishment a large number of both sexes and all ages and colors were employed. North of the depot are the machine-shops and round house of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and opposite is the naval laboratory. Higher up and on the west side of the railroad are the shipyard and machine-shops. This establishment has filled some of the largest Government contracts, and kept in constant employment a large number of hands. On the other side of the railroad are several shops of different kinds, all recently engaged in the manufacture of supplies for the rebel Government. There are besides the gun-shops, a large number of pork-packing and oil establishments, and also a button factory. Many of the buildings in the town were used by the rebels for different purposes, such as clothing, shoes, artillery harness, &c., manufacturing.

Comprehensive Rebel Plotting.

[N. Y. Herald's Toronto Letter, 13th.]

The rebel emissaries are getting jubilant and dispirited—some say for the good living, which must be a novelty to them, and others avow that they are in possession of secret information lately arrived, which promises the gobbling up of the two great Union armies and the simultaneous destruction of two or three Western cities. All this and something more is promised before the meeting of the Chicago Convention. The plot is thickening every day, and it includes amongst its details a plan for the release of all rebel prisoners now in the North except those in Fort Warren and Lafayette. I warned the Government, through your columns, of a plot to release the prisoners on Johnson's Island; but the plan now includes Camp Douglas, Camp Chase, Fort Delaware and half a dozen other repositories, and the most feasible part of the plot is that it is to take part on a given day, during the hours of which the people of Pennsylvania and Ohio are to be secured by a gigantic relief raid. The plan, or what little I know of it, is a carefully and well concerted one; and as to be forwarded to be forwarded by any Government but an imbecile one, I call you to witness that in case the plot is successful, the Government will be responsible for it.

EFFECTS OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF CHARLESTON.—General Seymour was in Troy on Monday, on his way to Williams-town, Mass. He had been six weeks in Charleston, and says the city is badly cut up by the firing from our batteries, and as many as fifty shells a day are hurled into the secession hot-bed. Buildings on all sides are torn to pieces, and the damage is very great. General Seymour is in good spirits, confident that we are making steady progress in reducing the rebellion, and holding fast to the faith that we shall destroy it altogether.

The Troy Times says the General is quite feeble from the effects of long confinement, sometimes in common jails, with the worst criminals, and with insufficient food. On the way from Richmond to Charleston, himself and associates were subjected to the most outrageous indignities.

A. Ward says: If I am drafted, I shall resign. Deeply grateful for the unexpected honor thus conferred upon me, I shall feel compelled to resign the position in favor of some more worthy person. Modesty is what ails me. That's what keeps me under.

LOCAL MATTERS.

RAILROAD DIRECTORY.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Chicago & Northwestern.

From Chicago.	Time.	Going South.	Time.	From Milwaukee.	Time.	Going North.	Time.
Chicago, through.	2:10 p. m.	Chicago, through.	12:25 a. m.	Milwaukee, through.	2:55 a. m.	Milwaukee, through.	4:15 p. m.
Chicago and way.	2:30 p. m.	Chicago and way.	1:00 a. m.	Milwaukee and way.	3:15 a. m.	Milwaukee and way.	4:35 p. m.
Chl. & N. W., north.	4:15 p. m.	Chl. & N. W., south.	1:30 p. m.	Milwaukee, through.	2:55 a. m.	Milwaukee, through.	4:15 p. m.
Milwaukee, through.	2:55 a. m.	Milwaukee, through.	4:15 p. m.	Milwaukee, through.	2:55 a. m.	Milwaukee, through.	4:15 p. m.
Milwaukee and way.	3:15 a. m.	Milwaukee and way.	4:35 p. m.	Milwaukee and way.	3:15 a. m.	Milwaukee and way.	4:35 p. m.
Mil. & P. du C. west.	4:10 p. m.	Mil. & P. du C. east.	1:10 p. m.	Milwaukee, through.	2:55 a. m.	Milwaukee, through.	4:15 p. m.
Southern Wyo. north.	11:20 a. m.	Southern Wyo. south.	1:30 p. m.	Milwaukee, through.	2:55 a. m.	Milwaukee, through.	4:15 p. m.
Dubuq. & Delviders.	6:50 p. m.	Dubuq. & Delviders.	7:50 a. m.	Milwaukee, through.	2:55 a. m.	Milwaukee, through.	4:15 p. m.
Rock. & Mad. north.	2:00 p. m.	Rock. & Mad. south.	3:30 p. m.	Milwaukee, through.	2:55 a. m.	Milwaukee, through.	4:15 p. m.
Overland mail from Milwaukee arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p. m. Departs Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 a. m.							
Overland mail to Chicago arrives Tuesday and Friday at 11:30 a. m. Departs Tuesday and Friday at 1:30 p. m.							
Office hours from 7:30 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays from 9:00 a. m. to 10:00 a. m.							
J. M. BURTON, P. M.							

Mill & Prairie du Chien.

From Milwaukee.	Time.	For P. du C. East.	Time.	From Milwaukee.	Time.	For P. du C. West.	Time.
Chicago, through.	2:10 a. m.	Chicago, through.	1:30 p. m.	Milwaukee, through.	2:55 a. m.	Milwaukee, through.	4:15 p. m.
Chicago and way.	2:30 a. m.	Chicago and way.	1:50 p. m.	Milwaukee and way.	3:15 a. m.	Milwaukee and way.	4:35 p. m.
Chl. & N. W., north.	4:15 p. m.	Chl. & N. W., south.	1:30 p. m.	Milwaukee, through.	2:55 a. m.	Milwaukee, through.	4:15 p. m.
Milwaukee, through.	2:55 a. m.	Milwaukee, through.	4:15 p. m.	Milwaukee, through.	2:55 a. m.	Milwaukee, through.	4:15 p. m.
Milwaukee and way.	3:15 a. m.	Milwaukee and way.	4:35 p. m.	Milwaukee and way.	3:15 a. m.	Milwaukee and way.	4:35 p. m.
Mil. & P. du C. west.	4:10 p. m.	Mil. & P. du C. east.	1:10 p. m.	Milwaukee, through.	2:55 a. m.	Milwaukee, through.	4:15 p. m.
Southern Wyo. north.	11:20 a. m.	Southern Wyo. south.	1:30 p. m.	Milwaukee, through.	2:55 a. m.	Milwaukee, through.	4:15 p. m.
Dubuq. & Delviders.	6:50 p. m.	Dubuq. & Delviders.	7:50 a. m.	Milwaukee, through.	2:55 a. m.	Milwaukee, through.	4:15 p. m.
Rock. & Mad. north.	2:00 p. m.	Rock. & Mad. south.	3:30 p. m.	Milwaukee, through.	2:55 a. m.	Milwaukee, through.	4:15 p. m.
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Office hours from 7:30 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays from 9:00 a. m. to 10:00 a. m.							
J. M. BURTON, P. M.							

Arrival and Departure

of the mails at the Janesville Post Office, on and after

May 16th, 1864.

Milwaukee, through.....	2:55 a m	8:00 p m	1:30 p m
Milwaukee and way.....	4:0 p m	1:00 p m	1:40 p m
Mil. & P. du C., west.....	4:10 p m	1:30 p m	1:0 p m
Southern Wis.....	11:20 a m	3:55 p m	4:20 p m
Dubuq., Belvidere, and Rock. & Mad. branch.....	6:50 p m	7:50 a m	8:00 a m
Overland mail from Milwaukee arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p. m. Departs Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 a. m.	2:00 p m	3:25 p m	4:15 p m
Overland mail to Chicago arrives Tuesday and Friday at 11:30 a. m. Departs Tuesday and Friday at 1:30 p. m.			
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Mil. & P. du C. west.	4:10 p. m.	Mil. & P. du C. east.	1:10 p. m.
Southern Wyo. north.	11:20 a. m.	Southern Wyo. south.	1:30 p. m.
Dubuq. & Delviders.	6:50 p. m.	Dubuq. & Delviders.	7:50 a. m.
Rock. & Mad. north.	2:00 p. m.	Rock. & Mad. south.	3:30 p. m.
Office hours from 7:30 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays from 9:00 a. m. to 10:00 a. m.			
J. M. BURGER, P. M.			

Arrival and Departure

of the mails at the Janesville Post Office, on and after

May 16th, 1864.

ts usual variety of handsome plates and patterns.

NEW PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL.—
We understand that the School Board has

Arrival and Departure

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May 16th, 1864.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—COMMENCEMENT OF THE SCHOOL TERM.—The examination of teachers to be employed in our public schools the coming year, will take

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ice has been opened in this city under the supervision of Capt. Macloon for the purpose of obtaining recruits for the Navy.

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May 16th, 1864.

he young and brilliant Anne Clark,
only 18 years old, and Rev. Uriah Clark,
the well known Spiritual Pioneer, the editor,
and author of "Plain Guide to Spir-

Arrival and Departure

of the mails at the Janesville Post Office, on and after

May 16th, 1864.

ARRIVE.	CLOSE.	DEPART.</
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